SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1891.

BAILT, Per Year. 6 00
SUXDAY, Per Year. 9 00
BAILT AND BUNDAY, Per Year. 9 00 AILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... Postage toForeign Countries added.

THE BUN, New York City.

Bishop Potter on Faith and Dogma Bishop Porren delivered a "Charge to the Clergy" at the late diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church, in which he defined with great caution the bounds within which ministers must be restrained by the faith and order of the Church. He drew a distinction between the "consistent and unvarying teaching of the Church from the beginning and the points of doc trine as to which there has been disagree ment and the terms of theology which have received no precise and authoritative defimition. In the one case full and hearty ac ceptance is requisite as a matter of both honor and duty in the case of one who is odged to preach and sustain the faith of the Church. In the other he can exercise his estholic liberty" without doing violence to the order of the Church.

No clergyman, for instance, can con sistently and honorably retain his office if he has lost his "faith in the supernatural ele ment in the Holy Scriptures or in the per son and work of CHRIST." If by prayer and mortification he cannot recover the belief, he is at war with the Church, and should part company with it. He has put himself outside of the household of faith by his denial, and he is false to his own conscience and treacherous to the Church if he continues in his priestly office. But he may entertain theories of inspiration and hold and affirm views of the origin and character of the threefold ministry of the Church which are not universal among its clergy, but which have not been authoritatively and precisely forbidden by contrary declaration and decision.

That is about the sum of the Bishop's ar gument, as we make it out. The implica-Hon is that Mr. MACOURARY could not honestly remain in the Episcopal Church after rejecting the virgin birth of JESUS, for that s the positive and unvarying faith of the Church continually and continuously affirmed in its formularies. Manifestly this position of the Bishop is unassailable What he says is mere common sense. A fint atheist would be hardly more out of place in the Episcopal Church than was Mr. MACQUEARY. He could not recite its creeds and read its collects without falsifying his real convictions. In an Episcopal pulpit he was a false pretender.

If we interpret Bishop Potter rightly, Dr.

BRIGGS, however, would not be debarred from the Episcopal ministry by his views and theories of the Scriptures and Scriptural inspiration. The Bishop makes a distinction between the Protestantism of MIL-TON, LUTHER, and RIDLEY, and the subsequent "American Puritan theology" in the matter of the authority of the Bible. The superstitious veneration of the letter of the anonical Scriptures, as Dr. BRIGGS calls it, is "the fruit of a very modern Protestantsm," says the Bishop. The Catholic teaching is that the Church can alone determine the canon of Scripture: but that doctrine implies the infallibility of the Church. The Protestant view is, in general, that the authenticity and authority of the Bible must be determined by external evidence as to the history of the books and internal evidence showing their Divine origin. That teaching gives as much right to an individual as to a Church to define and discover revelation and inspiration. ERASMUS, LUTHER, and CALVIN threw out certain books of the New Testament and were doubtful about others which our "American Puritan theology" declares to be the veritable and incontestable Word of God. Dr. BRIGGS and Dr. VINCENT exercise a right claimed by the fathers of the Beformation, though they go further and dispute the authorship of books of the Old Testament by those to whom they are attributed in the canonical Scriptures.

As to the Episcopal Church, Bishop Porwas distinctly affirms that it admits that the Bible "includes both a human element and a divine element," and he declares that "It is entirely competent for any one in holy orders, whether bishop, priest, or deacon, to say so." Moreover, he proclaims with emphasis that "the Church has not anywhere, nor at any time, committed herself to any dogmatic definition of the meaning of inspira-The question, then, is open for discussion and difference of opinions. So also the prevalent Episcopal view of the spostolic succession is the view of a party and not a precise and authoritative dogma of the Church. Consequently the attempt to keep Dr. PHILLIPS BROOKS from the episcopate because he did not agree with it is denounced by Bishop Porter as ignorant and unjustifiable. From the first days of the Episcopal Church in America the House of Bishops has contained men who agreed with Dr. BROOKS and not with the prevalent view of the subject.

This charge of Bishop Potter, accordingby, is of great importance. But where does It leave the question of the authority of the Scriptures? If the Church determines it, we must have an infallible Church. If the individual is to settle it according to his own reason and perception, the individual conscience and judgment are the supreme authority, and there is no fixed and absolute body of revelation in which belief can be required as a test of faith. Every man can take or reject what he pleases. If there is "no dogmatic definition of the meaning f inspiration," every man can define it for himself, and the absolute and universal authority of the Bible as a rule of faith and practice is gone.

The Church and Marriage.

Four young people, two young men and two young women, went to St. Mark's Church last Tuesday, and in a short time they left the church as two married couples. One pair were married by the rector, the Bev. Dr. RYLANCE, the other acting as the only witnesses, and then his assistant prococcled to join those others in holy matrimony, those already wedded serving, in their turn, as the only witnesses.

Of course, it was obvious to the clergymen that these young people came to get married without parental knowledge and consent, and against parental wish and adgment. One of the grooms had notified Dr. RYLANCE previously that there was some opposition on the part of his intended bride's parents. The circumstance that the four only were present at the church, the parents of none of them being there indicated plainly why the young people ranted to be married clandestinely.

It seems that the young women, who are the day of their marriage, and, on the pre-

tence of doing some shopping, they left her to join the young men and accompany them to St. Mark's Church. Their father was in Europe, and he had saked that the one of them who had spoken to him on the subject of the marriage should give him further time to consider it. For some reason both of her parents hesitated to give their consent to the union, if they did not actually oppose and forbid it. Hence the young couples resorted to this deceit and this secrecy. The men also were not willing to wait to win over their brides' parents, but went ahead without regard to them.

In such precipitancy there is nothing surprising so far as they were concerned. It is an old story. But Dr. RYLANCE was in no such case. He could be cool and deliberate, and he could have used his influence to restrain the impetuosity of the young people, so careless of parental judgment and parental desire and solicitude. Moreover, the young man for whom Dr. Ry-LANCE officiated was known to him as one of his parishioners, and the young woman is of a family of which he must have pos sessed information. They were not a casual couple coming to him to be joined in wedlock by the rites and with the blessing of the Church. What he did not know about them already he could easily have learned by questioning them.

Their seeking a secret marriage was in it self ground for suspicion and reason for investigation. The brides' mother was in town; why was she not at the wedding As a clergyman he teaches that by the commandment of Gop parents must be honored, that the parental authority must be respected, and that the family must be preserved as a divine institution. Yet he countenanced and encouraged these young people in their disrespect and disobedience of parental authority. He did not counse them as a spiritual guide. He abetted them in their rebellion and made himself a party to their decitful game. He did not communicate with the parents or try to advise with them. He performed the solemn ceremony, took his fee, and left the church at once, being very busy, as he says. Then his assistant accepted a fee for marrying the other pair. This was manifestly a marriage entered into with the adventuresome spirit of youth, probably as a sudden decision of a girl of nineteen and a young fellow but lately out of college, and yet the clergyman performed the solemn eremony, knowing that the parents of the bride must be ignorant of what she was doing, so momentous in its consequences to her, to her family, and to society. He treated marriage as if it were a trivial matter, a sort of practical joke, and he gave the sanction of the Church to deceit practised on parents and to disregard of their reasonable wishes and precautions.

In other words, the Rev. Dr. RYLANCE and his assistant have published abroad that the Episcopal Church, so far as it is represented by them, is ready to abet clandestine marriages, and that it recognizes no right in parents to be consulted as to the marriage of their children, and no duty to parents on the part of children.

Mr. Gladstone Speaks.

If in the minds of British Liberals there had been awakened any doubt regarding Mr. GLADSTONE'S physical and mental competence to lead their party, that doubt will have been entirely dispelled by his memorable speech at Newcastle. Whather, indeed, his voice retains the resonant and carrying qualities for which it used to be preëminent, we are not as yet informed But the cabled report demonstrates that never has his utterance been more lucid. better ordered, more cogent, or more eloquent. The reader even of the telegraphed summary must more than once experienc the impregnation of thought by feeling which is the supreme schievement of the orator.

Speaking at Newcastle, where so lately took place the Trade Union Congress, it was natural that Mr. GLADSTONE should begin by enumerating the grounds on at the next general party would appeal to the millions of workingmen, who, since the Franchise act and Seats act of 1885, have become the real masters of Great Britain. He accordingly proclaimed it the indispensable duty of the Liberals to complete the work of enfranchisement by a reform of the registration laws, a modification of the lodger franchise and a thorough enforcement of the "one man one vote" principle. He pronounced it equally essential to enlarge the representation of labor in Parliament. To that end he insisted that members of the House of Commons should receive a reasonable payment for their public services, and that the necessary cost of elections should be made to fall upon the rate payers instead of, as at present, on the candidates. Meanwhile he promised that in the coming canvass the Executive Council would render cordial and substantial assistance to any constituencies favorable to the claims of labor candidates. He also reckoned it among the peremptory obligations of the Liberal party to bring self-government home to the laboring man throughout the country by the creation of district and parish councils. He averred further that a trenchant reform of the land laws and improved facilities for the transfer of real estate were absolutely necessary, if anything like justice were to be done to the inhabitants of rural districts. He boldly added that he should advocate the bestowal upon suitable bodies of compulsory powers to acquire land in order to place the rural population in nearer relations to use and profit from the soil they have so long tilled for others. That is to say, he has resolved to do for the small tenant farmer and agricultural laborer of Great Britain what he has so signally helped to accomplish for the peasantry of Ireland.

As regards the difficult eight-hour ques tion, Mr. GLADSTONE forebore for the mo-ment to pronounce any absolute judgment, on the reasonable ground that the question had not yet by the bulk of the country been sufficiently examined. But the tenor of his remarks upon the subject could leave no doubt in the hearer's mind that, once convinced that such a measure was demanded by the great majority of workingmen he would cheerfully assent to the enact-ment of a statutory eight-hour day. He assumed the same attitude of friendly impartiality touching the controversy whether Scotch or Weish disestablishme should first receive Parliamentary consider ation. Toward, finally, the Radical agitation for the abolition of the House of Lords, Mr. GLADSTONE took up a position which while ostensibly conservative, was really fraught with the gravest menace. It lay he said, with the Peers themselves to determine whether the Radical project should remain for some time in the shade. They alone could convert it from an academica and distant question into one both proximate and burning. They would surely do this if they listened to the counsel of Lord SALIBBURY, who had recently assured the Unionists that even if the House of Commons should pass a Home Rule bill.

be so ill-advised as to try to thwart the will of the nation, he, Mr. GLADSTONE, would then tell the Liberals that the question of the abolition of the upper House should have precedence over every other, because then upon that alone would hinge the fundamental question whether the British people are self-governing, or whether there be another power thrust between the people and the throne and able to block the action of the constitutional machine.

To the friends of Ireland, while they

recognize the propriety of placing British reform in the foreground of a speech adiressed to British electors, it may seem that Mr. GLADSTONE kept the good wine for the last. But while the solemn reiteration of his promise to restore home rule to Ireland was reserved for the close of this great speech, he by no means meant his auditors to infer that it would come latest in the legislative programme of the next Liberal Government. On the contrary, he prolaimed that first of all the obligations resting on the British Liberals was the duty of rendering justice to their Irish brethren. Never, he said, would the House of Commons overtake the arrears in public business until the Irish question had been out out of the way forever. The approaching verdict of the nation could, he said, be orecast from the outcome of nearly a hundred by-elections, in which a great majority of the electors voting had expressed the deliberate conviction that a just and generous treatment of their fellow subjects in Ireland was imposed upon them alike by their honor, their interest, and their duty before Gop and man.

Mr. Flower as the Friend of the Union Soldier.

The kind heart of the Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER has led him much further in the matter of voting pensions than THE SUN can follow him with approval. During his two terms in Congress he has not only been assiduous in procuring the passage of pension bills in individual cases where his own constituents and people in other New York districts were interested, but he has also steadily advocated a policy of liberality in the general pension legislation, no matter at what cost to the Government.

In this direction, we think, Mr. FLOWER went too far while in Congress. As an illustration of Mr. FLOWER's position with regard to pensions, and also of his readiness in debate, we quote an interesting passage from the Congressional Record of March 21, 1890. Mr. KERR of Iowa had repeated the ancient fiction that the armies of the Union were mainly composed of Republican soldiers. Mr. FLOWER was promptly on his legs, and then the subjoined dialogue occurred:

"Mr. Flowes-Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa has been reading, I presume, from Mr. Gazzar's Almanac when he states that only one-fourth of the men who fought the battles of the Union were Demo-

"A Museum-Is not that good authority!

"Mr. Flowes-Tes, and I want to quote from that au-thority on another point. You will find it stated that Assassas Lincols, in 1880, received 1,858,000 votesall, or nearly all, from the Northern States. The next year he went to war, and from that time until 1864 2,800,000 soldiers were enlisted to fight in that battle line of 3,000 miles, 1,000,000 more than there were Republicans all told in 1800. Now, I say to the gentleman from Iowa that the Rapublican party carried every Northern State, including New Jersey. "Mr. Kars of Iowa—Does not the gentleman know

that 60 per cent, of those who enlisted were under the

roting ago ! "Mr. Flowss—I say that every Northern State, including New Jersey, went Republican as long as the Democratic soldiers were at the front. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And never, Mr. Chairman, until those soldiers got back did those Democrate have a hance to carry a Northern State, and then they made Democrats. The men who wore the epaulets were Reocrats. That is one of the reasons why we on this side favor liberal pensions to the soldiers. [Laughter on the epublican side and applause on the Demogratic side. We believe, with three surgeons in every Congressional district throughout the United States, that these pen-sions should be honestly awarded to the soldiers. We believe in these pension laws, and are willing to make this bill \$114,000,000 instead of \$98,000,000. [Here the

Although Mr. FLOWER, as we think, has costly extensions of the pension list, he deserves great credit for this witty and spirited refutal of the venerable Republican lie about the political complexion of the Union armies.

There is another respect in which Mr. FLOWER'S course has been indiscriminate In advocating or voting pensions to Union soldiers or Union soldiers' widows, he has never discriminated, so far as we know, bebetween Republicans and Democrats.

Boulanger-A Last Word.

It was said by the enemies of a Roman Emperor who slew himself that nothing in his life became him like the ending of it. In these days, although men have ceased to be swayed by the Stole philosophy, there are still some who deem it not dishonorable to die in what Bacon called the high Roman fashion. The Paris Débats, for example, one of BOULANGER'S implacable opponents. which had no word of approval for him living, cannot find it in its heart to cast a slur upon his self-sought grave. It evinces no sympathy with those who shudder at the sight of a dentist's chair, yet who, when they hear of a man's putting a pistol to his head, are fond of invoking with smug completency the Almighty's canon 'gainst self-slaugh-The Débate, on the contrary, acknowledges that BOULANGER died as he had lived, like a man for whom death has no terrors. And not unaptly does his friend ROCHEPORT recall the fact that the soldier who has deliberately refused to outlive the woman that loved him came out of the war with Prussia shot almost to pieces, and that his most shattering wound was received in a gallant sortie from Paris, where some of his present detractors were skulking in cellars to escape the dreaded impact of the enemy's shells.

It is but justice to a man who can now have no interested defenders to recognize that BOULANGER tells the truth in his political testament when he says that the charges accepted by his enemies as proven are the unverified ex parts accusations of a political tribunal. It is a fact that the allegation that BOULANGER in his capacity of Minister of War had made a corrupt and treasonable use of the secret service fund should in accordance with the dictates of equity and common sense have been examined either by a court martial or by the ordinary law courts, and not by a political assembly like the French Senate, in which his accusers were assured beforehand of an immense subservient majority. It is a fact that the Procureur-Géneral, after reviewing the pretended incriminatory evidence, pronounced it impossible to frame on it a valid indictment, and resigned his office sooner than become a party to what he deemed a shameful prostitution of the quasi-judicial machinery of the legislature. It is a fact that BOULAN-GER repeatedly offered to return to Paris and to submit to trial before any ordinary court of law, if his enemies in office would give him a safe conduct, an offer which they

never ventured to accept.

BOULANGER was accused are insignificant compared with those which his chief oppo nent, M. Constans, has been charged in the Chamber of Deputies with having committed in Tonquin, and of which he was defied to clear himself by a prosecution for libel. It is equally undeniable that nothing imputed to BOULANGER is comparable in inquity with the use made of means of intimidation and seduction by the same M. CONSTANS in his capacity of Minister of the Interior during the campaign that preceded the general election of 1889. These are all facts, unchallenged and unchallengeable, and it would not be worth while to recall them were not men's memories proverbially

short about those who have failed. It is, on the other hand, legitimate critidsm and not calumny on the part of political opponents to aver that BOULANGER had already survived the cause of which he had been the representative. No one, we suppose, would deny that the affirmation would be well founded if it were true, as most of the French Radicals pretend, that Boulangism was only the cloak of a monarchical reaction. There is no doubt that royalism is moribund, if not dead, in France. Chiefly for two reasons. First, the understanding with Russia proves that it is possible under a republican régime to secure such foreign alliances as may restore France to a place of dignity and influence in Europe. Secondly, under the earnest leadership of Cardinal LAVIGERIE and the Bishop of Grenoble a leadership publicly sanctioned by LEO XIII -the Catholic voters are beginning to renounce their traditional sympathies with monarchy and to give sincere support to the republic. If, then, BOULANGER was justly charged with having been only the instrument of the Comte DE PARIS or of Prince VICTOR NAPOLEON, it is true enough that his opportunity of serving the reac-

tionists had passed away.

But Boulanger himself professed, and such stalwart Republicans as ROCHEFORT, LAGUERRE, NAQUET, and DÉROULÈDE believed him, a detestation of monarchy and devotion to a republican form of government, framed, however, on the American pattern and not upon the model unhapplly bequeathed to Frenchmen by the Convention of 1793. He insisted that the powers vested by the Versailles Assembly in the Chief Magistrate and the Senate had been virtually annihilated, and that supreme authority had come to be practically lodged in the fluctuating majority of the Chamber of Deputies. He agreed with THIERS in thinking that a French republic must be conservative if it is to have a long lease of life, and he was a revisionist in this sense that he desired to substitute a presidential government, like that of the United States. for the unstable parliamentary régime by which France had been crippled for a dozen years after 1877. It is quite possible that he would have gained a revisionist majority at the general election of 1889 had not his opponents at the last moment reverted from the scrutin de liste to the scrutin d'arrondissement. He certainly, as the returns showed, would have carried every seat for the Department of the Seine, for the aggregate vote cast for his candidates slightly exceeded the total vote thrown for their antagonists.

Nor can there be the slightest doubt that had he really aimed at a personal dictatorship or at enacting the rôle of Gen. Monk, he could have done so on that memorable night in January, 1889, when it was known that he had swept Paris over the combined forces of his enemies by a majority of 87,000. To say that he missed the occasion because he acked the necessary daring is to strangely ignore the brilliant facts of his military career. It is more reasonable, as well as more generous, to believe, what he himself asserted, that he stayed his hand because he was a patriot, and had faith in the triumph of his ideas at the ballot box. Why should be not have felt such confidence in view of his peaceful victory that day?

If Boulangism meant constitutional revision in the direction of the American type of presidential government, its eventual been too indiscriminate in his willingness success has been rather hastened than re-to vote individual pensions and to favor tarded by the conversion of large bodies of tarded by the conversion of large bodies of Catholics and quondam reactionists into sober-mined friends of the republic. These new recruits must powerfully strengther those forces in the republican camp which are arrayed in favor of a stronger executive and a less wavering Ministerial programme. From this point of view, which is by no means visionary, Boulangism seems far from being extinct, and its protagonist had only to bide his time to see his revisionist plan reinstated in popular esteem. Assuredly he would not have killed himself because he despaired of witnessing the adoption of his proposed reforms, at a moment when conservative republicans were receiving astonishing accessions.

Even more unwarrantable is the assumption that Boulanger's suicide was due to pecuniary embarrassments. Mme. DR Box-NEMAIN had, it is true, expended \$900,000 in the furtherance of his political interests, but it is equally unquestionable that at the time of her recent death she still retained \$600,000, the whole of which she bequeathed to her lover. It is possible that some of BOULANGER'S traducers would have preferred to live to spend that money. He chose to follow his mistress to the grave. It is now known that two months ago he placed upon the turf that covered her a wreath inscribed "A bientot, MARGUERITE." He kept his word: he killed himself, as no magnanimous foe of his denies, for the reason named in his last letter, because he could not live without the woman who had clung to him in his evil hour and made supreme humiliation bearable. Should we describe the fact that BOULAN-

GEB sealed with his blood the confession of inability to exist without the companion of his exile as mere play acting. melodrams, sentimentality? Then such words seem to have no meaning of which human nature needs to be ashamed.

Baseball.

The baseball season is over, and, alas, the goddess who presided over the game has managed it unsatisfactorily. She can present no sufficient argument why the pen nant should not have been assigned to New York.

Here the battle had been fought most vigorously for the preservation of the national game against the terribly damaging disturbance brought upon it last year by the misguided heads of a few vain agitators in the professional ranks. After success was attained in that difficulty, here had been collected an aggregation of professional skill such as any impartial and level-headed goddess should have been delighted to recognize by awarding the first place. The unprecedented and unaccountable blight which off and on afflicted the New Yorkers during the great contest can be attributed to no other origin than to the fickle and ill-advised fortune that ruled them for the year 1891.

We have hearty congratulations for the Bostonians, who have got the pennant. They fought with strength and vigor from beginning, and there is not room for a suggestion of any reason why they have not won deservedly. Yet, if It is also a fact that the offences of which New York was not to be preferred,

we should have wished that the prize of championship might finally have go the city that is managed by that most able individual in his profession, the player Anson. There is a popular but shallow notion here and there that Anson best plays ball with his tongue, and more against the umpire than against the opposing nine. In fact, Anson is one of the most genuine player upon the field. No man can lick an awkward squad into the shape demanded by the League standard or keep his nine pegging away steadily from one end of a season to the other in comparison with him. Then, also, it must be remembered Anson never flinched from defending the true interests of the national game during the time when THE SUN was upholding them almost alone among journals. During the disastrous turmoil of 1899 Anson was the most conspicuous and earnest of the great professionals standing for the same side. No man's real interest in the game can be questioned either when, like Anson last week, he brushes saide as injurious to the sport and as unjustifiable in fact the apparently inevitable attack of unfairness in the way his rivals won the championship. Amid the outside congratulations to

that the pennant should not have gone to Chicago. As to the future, there is much to hope for. It was wonderful how a shattered interest such as stuck to baseball up to the close of the season of 1890 could have been so reanimated and spread as to produce the great support that has followed the struggle of this season. Next year, when the recollection of past misfortunes shall have disappeared altogether, we may hope for enthusiasm and play that will surpass anything over known.

the players of Boston we venture to say

that there will be few which will not be ac-

companied with a certain sense of regret

University life is the most precious bless-

Oh, no! Marriage ia.

The Hon. JACOB S. FASSETT'S cattle-show style seems to be most sweetly poetical Everywhere there has been an abundance. he told the Wayne county farmers, "from the Gulf where the cotton whitens every field to the North where the corn is green and the wheat is yellow. I rejoice with you in your prosper ity, and have no other wish than that the sur next year may be as bright, that the showers next year may be as soft, and that the year manry of America may continue to be the most enlightened, the most intelligent, and the most prosperous generally under the wide sweep of the stars."

Mr. FASSETT needn't worry. THE SUN will be as bright as ever; the showers will continue to be rain water reasonably soft; a bold yeo-manry, their country's pride, will do business at the old stand; and the wide sweep of the stars sweep as widely as of yore. Mr. FASSETT must learn how to be happy, though not Gov-

Minneapolis, Omaha, and Tacoma are already striving for an advertisement and the Republican National Convention, Representatives of these enterprising towns ought to consult the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON. The conviction must be growing in his mind that the next Republican National Convention will be hold in Augusta, Me.

"I hope all my friends will give loyal and energetic support to the ticket." Such is the message of Dr. WARNER MILLER from over the sea. Dr. WARNER MILLER has hoped a good many hopes in politics, but his hopes u fail to connect. It is our firm belief that Dr. MILLER is a gazelle-nurser.

It will perhaps encourage the American gentlemen who are going to South Africa to hunt for the Ophir of the Old Testament to know that two sculptured monkeys upon the wall of an Egyptian temple, and under them an inscription recording a sea expedition on a gold-hunting quest 1,700 years before the Christian ora, have been accepted by learned men as evidence that gold was sought further south in Africa at that early day. Some people have tried to show that Ophir was in India. These stone monkeys, however, are unmistakably African and not Indian animals, and perhaps the evidence they afford is as aubstantial as any the gentlemen will pick up in South

GEN. BUTLER SUED.

He is Accused of Breaking a Contract for the Publication of His Book,

Boston, Oct. 3.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler will soon have an interesting suit on his hands, in which he will figure as defendant as well as counsel. He is charged with breaking a contract with the C. F. Jewett Publishing pany and giving to a rival firm. A. M. Thayer & Co., the publication of his autobiography. The Jewett company asks that an injunction be placed upon the issuance of the new work by Thayer & Co. They allege that Gen. Butler contracted to have the book published by them. By the terms of the agreement Gen. Butler was to receive 75 cents for each book printed, and 37% cents additional for each book sold. On his part Gen. Butler was to furnish them with manuscript aggregating two pages of printed matter per day. They allege that he supplied them with enough ma-

two pages of printed matter per day. They allege that he supplied them with enough material for sixty-three pages, and then in May, 1800, took the manuscript and refused to surrender it or to carry out the terms of the agreement with them.

Accompanying the prayer for the injunction was a copy of the agreement between Gen. Butler and the Jewett Publishing Company, which provided, among other things, for the supply on the part of the General of "copy enough each day for the making of two pages of printed matter, except in case of sickness or inability. The manuscript was to be type-written and was to be revised and corrected by the General himself. In case of the death of Gen. Butler, or his inability to conclude the work, he named James Parton of Newburyport as the person whom he wished to finish the book. In case of death before the book was finished the General's estate was exempted from liability. He, however, agreed to defend any suit which might arise against the firms publishing the work, on account of any statements contained therein. The firm was to sell the book on subscription and to take all necessary steps toward advertising it throughout the United States.

Gen. Butler was seen immediately after the document was filed in the Buperior Court, and informed of that fact for the first time. He refused to make any statement until the matter had been brought before him officially. Mr. Elder, the lawyer engaged for the plaintiffs, said that he had had a conversation with Gen. Butler, and that the General alleges that Mr. Jewett, with whom he originally made the contract, and who subsequently got into financial difficulties, had broken faith with him, and that that was the reason why he had taken the publication out of the firm's hands. The firm, on the other hand, allege that its position is not at all affected by anything that may have happened to Mr. Jewett, and that it is perfectly willing to carry on the work according to the original agreement. Judge Lathrop has fixed Tuesday, Oct. 20, as the date for

Cruci Law in Massachusette.

From the Boston Braning Transcript.

A good idea of the money value of the fourteen fighting roceters which were killed by the police of Division 2, by order of the Court, is gained from the fact that a Haverill man called at the station house to-day and offered \$100 for two of them. Of course the offer was rejected, for the Court had passed the death sentence upon those cocks because hard-hearted men had made

A Conundrum With Its Answer. To was Entron or Tax Sun-Ser. In what respections Passett resemble a Chinaman ? Detached from his Platt he becomes an object of

> A Substitute. From the Boston Beaco

Miriam—What do you keep that horrid pet monkey for, May? May—Oh, because it amuses mamma when

NEW WALKING COSTUME FOR WOMEN

The Dress that is to be Worn by Mrs. Evelyn S, Ingersoll on Rainy Days. Boston, Oct. 3.-Many paragraphs have been going the rounds of the press throughout the country concerning a new departure in feminine attire to be inaugurated in Boston on the first rainy Saturday in October. Had it rained to-day two women-not 200, as had been saidwould have donned dresses, the like of which have never before been worn by civilized women, and sauntered across streets without fear of muddy skirts. But it did not rain today, so those new dresses were not worn

The alleged leader in the so-called dressreform movement is a retiring woman, who had little desire for such prominence as has een forced upon hor. Her name is Mrs. Evolyn Shaw Ingersoll. She announced to a friend that she had become tired of travelling through mud and slush with wet skirts trailing after her, and she had determined to adopt a trim uit, short enough in the skirts to be comfort able and yet clear the ground. In some manner this declaration, made in private, got into the papers, and presently Mrs. Ingersoll found, to her great amusement, that she was being pointed out as the leader of a great dress-

to her great amusement, that she was being pointed out as the leader of a great dress-reform movement.

"This is utterly absurd" said Mrs. Ingersoil. "I have not spoken a word to convert any one to my way of thinking. I am having a costume made of waterproof cloth, with which I shall wear stout walking boots with long tops, like a riding boot. When the suit is ready I shall wear it, but I have no intention of keeping it for rainy weather alone, as it will be much too pretty. One of my friends is having made a suit like mine, but I know of nobody else who is doing so."

The new dress is not at all radical, for women who already discard corsets wear hygienic undergarments, and dress with some degree of regard to the time, place, and occasion, For them it is simply a dress of waterproof material, of the best quality that the purse allows, coming to the tops of the boots, the waist line being proportionately shortened in order to preserve harmony of outline, a close-fitting "resfer" and a nest cap of the same material as the dress. Much attention will be given to making the dress as beautiful as possible, and the question of economy will also be carefully considered. The greatest expense will be in the boots, which will have to be made to order, although the wrinkled leather leggings can be worn with the ordinary walking boot. The skirt of the dress will be kilted, thus giving perfect freedom of motion, and the foreshortened effect which most women dread will be obviated by having the waist line taken up to its proper place. There will be no strap, suspenders, bindings, or beits, the suit being made all in one ploce and its weight equally distributed over the body.

MELBOURNE AND HIS RAIN TEST.

The Citizens of a Kansas Town Undecide

GOODLAND, Kan., Oct. 3.-Melbourne gave up his rain experiment yesterday afternoon at the suggestion of the Citizens' Committee, which had the matter in charge. It is understood that if rain falls before a new test is made Melbourne is not to have the credit. About 11 o'clock last night Goodland was wet with the tail end of a rain storm, which deluged the country from Philipsburg, 140 miles, to Jan. nings, 800 miles east. Melbourne is not satisfled with his test, and will wait until the winds have fallen and the clouds, which the committee agree are of his making, have cleared away before making a new test. From the begin

before making a new test. From the beginning to the end of his experiments the wind has maintained a velocity of from thirty-five to forty miles per hour.

Melbourne is satisfied that a rain can be precipitated while the wind maintains such a high velocity. Since the experiments began it has rained all around Goodland, the heaviest fall being north and cast in which directions the wind naturally have carried it. Whetheror cot there is anything in the experiments Melbourne has convinced a majority of the people here that he holds the possible solution for drought breaking, and before he leaves Goodland his method will have a thorough test. If the conditions are favorable the next test will begin probably on Monday.

WANT THE HEALTH BOARD TO GET OUT The Police Department Serves Notice that It Needs the Booms Itself,

At a special meeting of the Police Board yeserday a resolution was passed directing the chief elerk to call upon the Health Depart. ment to vacate two rooms which they now occupy on the Mott street side of the Police Headquarters building. Mr. Voorhis, who offered the resolution, said that the rooms were lent to the Health Department in 1875 on condition that they should be given up if the Police Department needed them at any time The rooms are now used by Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register, and by the Bureau of Vital Statistics. They are known as room 38. It is likely there will be some trouble before the Health Department gives them up. About ten the Baroness de Trobriand, Mrs. Post's mother. Health Department gives them up. About ten years ago a similar request was made. The Health Department, falling to vacate the offices, Gen. Baldy Smith, then President of the Police Board, took foreible possession, but not for long. Counsel of the Board of Health got an injunction restraining the Police Department from occupying the rooms. The matter was then dropped. The rooms are now desired so that offices can be fitted up in the first floor for Inspectors Steers and Conlin, who are down in the basement. It is intended to put the Bureau of Information into the rooms now occupied by Dr. Nagle and the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and bring Inspectors Steers and Conlin up stairs where the Information Bureau now is. Inspector Steers's health has been poor, and it is laid to the damp basement.

19.686,978 Pupils Enrolled in Our Public

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- In his report to the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner Harris of the Bureau of Education says that there were enrolled during the fiscal year 1889-1890 in the public schools of elementary and secondary grade 12,080,973 pupils, as against 9.867.505 in 1880. The enrollment formed 20.27 per cent. of the population of 1890. The 20.27 per cent of the population of 1890. The saverage daily attendance of pupils on each school day in 1890 was 8.144.038. The total amount expended during the last fleesl year for public achool purposes was \$140.277.484, as against \$78.044.87 in 1883. The expenditure per capita of population in 1890 was \$1.55 and in 1890 it was \$2.24. The total value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus of educational institutions in 1891 was \$72.894.729.

Swearing in Deputy Marshala

United States Marshal Jacobus, Deputy Marshal Kennedy, and United States Commissioner Shields were busy from 6 P. M. until nearly midnight on Friday qualifying and swearing in Chief United States Deputy Marshals and Special Deputy Marshals to do duty at the ensuing registration and election in the districts where Congressmen are to be elected.

The Chief Deputy Marshals sworn in were:
Eleventh Assembly district, James W. Anten;
Twenty-second, E. J. Tiehner; Sixteenth, John
Faller; Twentieth, John Goode; Eighteenth,
Hugh Coleman; Twenty-first, E. J. Slater.

One man for each registration and election
district was appointed by each chief in his
district and sworn in. Only men belonging to
the regularly organized Republican organizations in the districts named were chosen.
There are four days of registration. The Chief
Deputies get \$10 a day and the Special Deputies \$5.

Shouldn't Pay Senator Birkett's Bills.

The Kings county Grand Jury brought in a resentment in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, endorsing the action of previous Grand Juries in condemning abuses in the management of the county farm at St. Johnland, and especially the alleged failure of Senator James W. Birkett, the contractor for the heating apparatus and conduit, to perform the work according to the specifications. The Grand Jury recommends that the County Auditor refuse to audit and the County Treasurer refuse to pay Senator Birkett's bills until he carries out his contract. It also recommends the dismissal of James F. Casey, the supervising engineer. the management of the county farm at St. supervising engineer.

Another Comet Discovered

LICE OBSERVATORY, MT. HAMILTON, Cal., Oct. 3.—A new comet was discovered by Prof. E. Barnard at Lick Observatory this morning at 5 minutes of 5 o'clock the comet's right ascension is 7 hours and 31 minutes, south declination 28 degrees. The comet is not very bright and has no tail or nucleus. It is moving rapidly toward the southeast,

Pension Payments.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Treasury Department has paid out \$4,700,000 on account of pensions so far this month.

The system is often so rapidly reduced by a server attack of diarrhua or other bowel affection that is the server of the state of the server of the server reliam mercurates you be deprised or cruips dyamtery, and the summer complaint of children

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

County fairs, cattle shows, miniature horse shows, and bucolic pursuits, admirably blended with sporting interests, have filled the minds of the fashlonable world during the past week. The roads about the Westchester Fair Grounds have been thronged with every conceivable vehicle that the imagination of man could conceive or his ingenuity assist to construct, from farm wagons, buggies, and carryalls to phactons, victorias, and four-inhands. All the residents of Westchester and its Country Club have had house parties, and the daily drive to the fair has been their chief recreation. On their return swell dinners at all the houses have been the rule, where the talk has been principally of shorthorns and Holsteins, trained steers, mammoth pumpkins, and other garden products.

Horse shows, polo ponies, shown with mallet

and mall, ladies' traps and saddle horses, with the fair owners or their friends on exhibition with them, trotting matches, and hurdle jumping have all come in for a share of public interest, and without bookmakers or betting ring, the wagers have not been small or few. In Berkshire also there has been a general furor for agricultural exhibitions, and the cattle show at Great Barrington has been thronged with visitors from Stockbridge and Lenox. In point of fact, the large class of rish and idle men, which has been a product of the last two decades in this country. has created a necessity for manly interests and occupations outside of business and the Stock Exchange Fortunately, the popular taste is developing here in the direction pointed out by our Saxon forefathers, and the breeding, raising, and training of horses and cattle is fast becoming an immense interest in the class above re-ferred to. Nothing better could happen to create a fusion of tastes and ideas and a general feeling of good fellowship between all sorts and conditions of men. The probability s, therefore, that agricultural fairs and exhibitions of prize cattle will become more popular every year with city people, while a visit to the great national horse show will be looked forward to by the farmers of the neighborhood as the event of the autumn.

The early part of the week in Lenox was somewhat quiet, the concert at Mrs. Green-leaf's, in which Miss Lillie Berg and Mr. Banington Foote gave such real pleasure to their hearers, having been the only no-ticeable event. On Friday night, however, same the last of Mrs. Stokes's series of dances, at which the very roung set, as usual, had no end of a good time, and at which the revelry was prolonged well into the following day. It is said that there never were so many people in Lenox at one time at any previous period of its history, and yet it must be admitted that there have been many seasons when there were more dancing functions and more of what usually comes under the head of gayety. The death at Newport of Mr. Edmund H. Schermerhorn will close the cottage at Lenox of his brother. Mr. William C. Schermerhorn, to the pleasant little musicale that Mrs. Schermerhorn has been in the habit of giving at the end of the season. Mrs. Auchauty, the niece, and Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, the nephew, of the eccentric gentle-man who has just departed this life, and coheirs with his brother to his hoarded millions. will also be thrown into mourning by this event. The wedding of Miss Line Post and Mr. Hamilton Webster made a stir on Long Island's lonely shores last Thursday. Fully 300 people. mostly Posts and Fishes, went down to it, and large detachments of Otises, Lymans, and Stevenses drove over from Hempstead and Bell-port. As is usual at weddings, the company was mostly of the ancient and honorable order. Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Swan, Miss Otis, who was far and away the handsomest woman present, the Misses Bogers, and a very few others being the only distinctly youthful persons at the house. The bride looked very stately and handsome in a charming gown covered to the tip of its long train with c webby lace, the gift of her mother, who astracted almost as much admiration in a costume of brocade and diamonds, with a very "fetching" little bonnet. The venerable Mr. Hamilton Fish was, of course, the guest of honor, and had all his children and grandchildren about him, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish. Mr. Fish's present to the bride was a superb antique pendant of rubles and diamonds, which old friends remembered to have seen among the jewels of his most charming wife. Other presents were equally rare and costly, among them a diamond necklace, sent from Paris by of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster. Mrs. Turner Swan, the flances of Elisha Dyer, Jr., was, of course, an object of general interest and comment. She looked pretty, delicate, and ladylike, and, although some few persons found her less beautiful than they had expected, it would seem that the law of compensation must have dropped entirely out of sight, if the possesse

to have greater personal attractions.

Notwithstanding the heat and the dustiness of the roads, the meets of the Dutchess County Hunt have been very fully attended and the runs good. The Vice-President and Mrs. Morton have followed several times in carriages, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore, Miss Gertrude Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, and Mr. Nicholson Kane. The M. F. H., Mr. Archibald Rogers, has had a large pack of English hounds in training for severa months, and they have turned out extremely well. Mr. Rogers has an estate of 800 acres on the Hudson, and what may almost be called a castle with beautiful views down the river. In his halls are ranged the trophies of many a Rocky Mountain adventure, horns, antiers, and stuffed heads of deer, moose, elk, and such like wild game. His house, which was built by Mr. R. M. Hunt, is unequalled for spaciousness and artistic arrangements.

of \$70,000 a year could reasonably be expected

The coming season in town will be heralded by a succession of shows, of which the chrysanthemum show or great floral and horticul-tural exhibition at the Madison Square Garden will be the first. Six thousand dollars will be given in premiums at this floral display. and it is said that not only autumn flowers but all the fruits and blossoms of the earth will be gathered together to do honor to the occasion. To many people this will be more attractive than the horse show, which will immediately follow the feast of flowers. Notwithstanding the wars and rumors of

wars among managers and impresaries and the flerceness with which "Rustic Chivalry" has been driven from pillar to post and played football with and fought and scrambled over until all interest in Mascagni's popular opera has died out in the public mind, the musical prospect for the winter is not bad after all. If Mr. Grau performs half that he has promised he will bring over a very satisfactory troups of singers, with Albani, Lehmann, and Marie Van Zandt as sopranos, and Scalchi and Julia Ravogli in the contralto parts. His tenors, baritones, and bassos are also sufficiently strong, and, with Damrosch and his men to do the orchestral work, even the thin and feeble numbers of Bellini and Ponizetti may carry a good deal of enjoyment with them. Se far boxes have rented well, and there seems every prospect that the social aspect of the Metropolitan will be much the same this winter that it has always been. And why not? Soft nothings can be whispered, girls can chatter, and men can laugh and general hilarity prevail as well to the tuneful music of Italian omposers as to the grander compositions of German artists. And therefore a grand dress parade and boxes brilliant with diamonds and beauty will probably greet the performers or Dec. 14. the opening hight.

Mr. Ignace J. Paderewski, the Polish gentleman who has so commendably advertised himself by sending his photograph attached to the programme of his performances, is said to be an artist of rare vereatility and magnetism. That he is to be assisted by the Symphony Orchestra with Walter Damrosch as conductor and that Mr. Steinway has guaranteed him \$500 a night, should be advertisement enough in itself without the accompaniment of gentleman's counterfeit presentment.